

The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 375.]

S A T U R D A Y, AUGUST 29, 1795.

Vol. III.

1197

Sales by Auction.

TUESDAY.
A large assortment of Dry Goods
and Groceries

Saturday, August 28.

For Sale or Charter,



THE FAST SAILING

Brig Mercury,

EDMOND BRAY, MASTER;

NOW laying at Harper's wharf. For terms apply to the Master on board, or to JAMES PORTER. For sale on board said vessel.

A few casks of French Brandy,

and Lisbon Wine in quarter casks.

Alexandria, August 26, 1795.

For Sale,

The Brig REBECCA,



A good vessel in complete repair, and ready to receive a cargo of 1600 tons. Notes at 2, 4, and 6 months with a good endorser, made negotiable will be taken in payment.

FORREST & EARLE.

vessel is not sold, before day be sold to the highest bidder.

F. & E.

For Sale, or Charter.

To any part of Europe, West-Indies, or this Continent, The **SCHOONER,**

HANNAH,

Burthen about 61 Tons, now laying at the County Wharf—the vessel well found. For terms apply to the master on board.

JOHN GROVES, Master.

Aug. 22.

Alexandria and Charleston PACKET.



PACKETS are evidently calculated to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the **TWO SISTERS**, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

For Sale,

The fast sailing Sloop John,



PETER BUTLER, master. If application is made immediately to the master on board; if not sold, he will take freight for Boston or New-York. He has also for sale some Cape Wine and Castee Soap. For terms apply to the master on board.

Alexandria, August 24, 1795.

For Charter,

To any port in Europe, without the Straits,

The Ship Maryland,

Burthen about 430 hds. tobacco, now laying in the port of Alexandria, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

For terms apply to William Hodgson, in Alexandria, MASON and FENWICK.



Aug. 14, 1795.

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber determined to quit the sale of Dry Goods, will dispose of his present stock, by wholesale or retail, at and under prime cost for cash or approved notes.

JOHN FERRALL.

King-street, Alex. Aug. 26.

Wanted immediately,

AT the Printing-Office in Martinsburg, Virginia, a **JOURNEYMAN PRINTER**, who is industrious, and acquainted with the business.—Particular advantages will be given to one answering the above description.

N. WILLIS.

August 27, 1795.

Wanted to purchase for cash,

A Convenient Brick dwelling HOUSE and garden of a moderate size. It would be preferred near the centre of the town, although it is not intended for business at present. Apply to the printer.

Alexandria, August 26, 1795.

(t. f.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Dr. Cook's lot, near this town, a **White Horse**, about 10 years old, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high; paces and trots; marks unknown. The above reward will be given to any returning him to

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Alexandria, Aug. 27.

THIS is to forwarn all persons at their peril, from hiring or secreting Negro boy PETER, who has been bound to me as an apprentice, by the Corporation of Alexandria, until the age of twenty-one years; also, all masters of vessels, from receiving him on board.

ANDREW WALES.

Alexandria, August 27, 1795.

For Sale.

LEGAR and Jump SU-barrel, by the hhd.

the hhd. or barrel, Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity, Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel, Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,

Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Port by the barrel, Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.

Glass ware assorted in barrels, 10 by 8 Window Glass, Fig blue by the cag, 8d. 12d. and 20d. nails, Leiper's Snuff in bottles, Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30.

t. f.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Irish Linens, white and brown;

Irish and Russia sheetings; white and brown dowlaxes; ofsnaburgs; ticklenburgs; striped; cross-bar'd, tambour'd and plain molins; humburs; cambricks and lawns; mullins handkerchiefs of every description; fashionable chintz and cotton flannels; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of calicoes and chinizes; fashionable superfine and second cloths and cassimeres; waistcoat shapes; mullinets and dimities; cotton, thread and silk hose; plain and striped nankeens; jeans, fullans, cotton royal rib and fainet; moreens, durants, tam-mies, camblets, brimblets and bombazeens; worked & silk bindings; an extensive assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; Turkey, India, taffetas, mantuas, lustrings, pelongs and perlians; India and English silk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gentlemen's fashionable hats; black books; pewter basons, dishes, plates, spoons, tankards, mugs, flasks, porringers and ink-stands; stock locks, iron and brass rim locks, augers, gauges, chisels, plane irons, files, frying pans, pitfalls, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, teas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extensive quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 23, 1795.

Burr Mill Stones,

MADE by Oliver Evans, at his Manufactory at old Wind-Mill, in Second, between Walnut and Spruce Streets Philadelphia.—He keeps also for sale **BOLTING CLOTHS** for merchant and country work all which he warrants.

Oliver and Evan Evans keep Bolting Cloths for sale at the following places in Virginia, viz: with Messrs Jenny and Irish, at Alexandria; Samuel and Thoma Vowell, Winchester, &c.

August 21.

C. and A. Janieson

Have for Sale, at their store the corner of Duke and Union Streets, near Col. Hooe's wharf,

EXCELLENT dried Gin Cases; Indigo; Pipes; Bells Cocks; Mens' and boys' Hats; Womens' Shoes; Tobacco; Snuff; Raisins; Pearl Barley; Corks; Mould and dipped candles; Collect and common soap; Tamerines; Horn and Glass Tumblers; Queen's ware; Ship's colours; Woods; Sherry, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Aug. 21.

In Queen.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Tavern and Stage-House (now occupied by John Stark) with the appurtenances thereto belonging in fee simple. Those who wish to purchase, no doubt, will desire to view the property, an exact account of which is not attempted, as its numerous conveniences would exceed the limits of an advertisement—the following will convey an idea of the House and Lot, which fronts on Market-street 41 feet, on Hanover-street 23 feet, and on the river 20 feet, containing thirty-three well-furnished convenient rooms, with arched and other excellent cellars under the whole; also, an ice-house built on the best construction, which will contain fifty large loads. The out-buildings are, a coach-house, a wash-house, billiard-house, a small office, and an excellent temple. Adjoining said lots, in German lane (separated by a ten feet wide alley) an elegant brick Stable, horse-room, &c. 30 feet by 83 feet, capable of containing 50 horses, and 20 tons of hay.

The above house, at a moderate expence, might be rendered into three complete dwelling houses, and after appropriating thereto a yard 70 feet by 40 feet, there would be left, fronting on Hanover-street, three lots, each thirty-three and two thirds front, and seventy feet deep.

To a merchant or wholesale dealer, it affords in point of accommodations, the most complete cellerage, store-room and situation. The terms of sale are, one fourth in 60 days, the remainder in one, two, & 3 years, bearing interest from the time of sale.—For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STARCK.

N. B. Being determined to relinquish the business I am at present in, if I do not dispose of it by private sale before the 12th day of September next, it shall be sold at Public Auction on the 22d day of September, of which the public shall have notice.

August 8.

Wants Employment,

As Overseer or Manager of a Farm or Plantation, A STEADY active young Man, a native of South Wales, who has been for some time in America, in the employ of a portion in the above capacity, from whom (and others) he has most undeniable recommendations; he well understands the Farming business in its various branches, according to the most approved methods now practised in England, with the raising and management of flocks of cattle, sheep, &c. Likewise book-keeping if required, would engage immediately, and attend either now, or (should it best suit his employer) after the expiration of one or two months. Enquire for J. W. at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, August 22, 1795.

Francis Vivent

INFORMS the merchants and inhabitants of this town, that he has established a house of commerce situate in King-street—the care of which he has confided to Messrs. ALEXIS PETER BANCHEREAU and PETER DANNOS, formerly merchants at St. Domingo, to whom he has also given his signature for the purpose of dispatching any business he may be favoured with in the commission or mercantile line.

He will sell Sugars, Coffee, some boxes of Oil, and a few bottles of high scented Macouba Snuff, wholesale or retail.

Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1795.

im.

Blank Bills of Exchange to be had at the Printing-Office.

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE EXAMINATION.—No. II.

IT is extremely difficult to form an impartial judgment on the merits of a treaty adjusting differences which have irritated the minds of the parties, and forming regulations which intimately concern their future interests. It is in human nature to listen with so much pleasure and complacency to arguments in support of our own pretensions, and in opposition to claims made against us, to arguments which represent stipulations in our favor as RIGHTS, and those in favor of our adversary as important and improper concessions; that in countries where the people possess their due political weight, few treaties have been popular, but those which terminate a burthen-some and disastrous war. Yet it is infinitely more eligible, and conduces infinitely more to the happiness of the people themselves, to oppose this prejudice and accommodate differences by reasonable negotiation, than to indulge and strengthen it by rejecting every thing attainable, and by continuing expressions and acts of resentment until war shall become inevitable. To judge fairly of the reasonableness of a treaty, it would be necessary to place ourselves in the situation of a third neutral power and to look with an impartial and intelligent eye on the previous situation, the claims, the acquisitions, and the concessions of both. But as this impossible, unreasonable objections will multiply in proportion as the passions are engaged, and as our strongest resentments have been justly roused against Britain, we might expect, although we should exclude every improper motive, to meet objections better supported by prejudice than reason. We could not otherwise have heard it seriously urged as a real objection to the treaty:—

1st. That it assumes a principle fallacious and new, and puts the vague and unfounded claims of Britain on the same footing with our just demands, by professing to terminate the differences between the two nations, in such a manner, *without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions*, may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding.

Let us understand these expressions.—

The words "*without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions*" must apply to the expressions or to the provisions of the treaty. They must be understood as merely waiving any demand of knowledge, or as declaring to be untrue, the rights and claims of the parties, whatever they might be.

America and Britain have reciprocated charges on each other for the inexecution of the treaty of '83; America and Britain have reciprocally charged each other with unwarrantable procedure since the commencement of the present European war. These were the existing complaints, and to accommodate these was the object of the negotiation. The reprobated expression could not apply to the removal of these causes of complaint, because that was the purpose, to attain which our envoy was sent to London, and because that is the subject immediately taken up by the treaty.

The amount of the objection then is, that we have proceeded to the adjustment of the differences without receiving from Britain a declaration admitting her conduct to be without apology.

Let us examine this objection.—

I will assume it as a truth, that the first infraction of the treaty of '83 proceeded from Britain.

It is unquestionably true, that the injuries sustained by the United States from Britain, since the commencement of the present war in Europe, have been of the first magnitude, while those sustained by Britain from the United States have been inconsiderable, have been unauthorized by government, and have proceeded entirely from the unlicensed and criminal acts of disorderly individuals. Yet is contended by Britain, and I with the argument could, with truth, be denied even plausibly, that the inexecution of the treaty of '83 is attributable to ourselves. I deem it unnecessary to state the argument, because a pen which would not disgrace any hand in or out of the United States, and which is engaged in the defence of the treaty, has stated it at length in the 3d and 4th numbers of Camillus. That argument is not contended by Camillus to be irrefutable, but is designed and must be admitted to prove, that the grounds taken by Britain is not absolutely and obviously untenable.

It is unfortunate for the happiness of man, that nations acknowledge no tribunal which shall decide on the merits of their respective complaints. Each judges for itself. When a difference arises between them, each conceives, or pretends to conceive, itself injured by the other, when each criminalizes the other; if all accommodation was to be preceded by a haughty demand of acknowledgment, it would be forever haughtily made and as haughtily refused by each party, so that negotiation could never commence, and the sword alone would be resorted to for the decision of every controversy. Nor would this be all; the difficulty would still remain, and the war could never terminate but by conquest, or by the mutual abandonment of the vain and empty punctilio which produced it, the folly of which would be demonstrated by the dreadful calamities it had occasioned. A claim of this sort is therefore necessarily excluded from the practice of the world. "Negotiation (says Vattel b. 2d. p. 327) is a second method of

peacefully terminating disputes, in which without precisely deciding the justice of opposite pretensions they recede on both sides." &c.

I do not believe the whole diplomatic history can furnish a single treaty, in which either party has acknowledged itself to have wantonly injured the other, or has declared its complaints and pretensions to have been groundless, and those of its adversary to have been well founded. If ever an unprovoked and unjustifiable war was commenced upon a nation, if man has ever witnessed a contest in which reason could not hesitate in deciding to which party blame should be attached, that case is exhibited by the war now carried on in Europe. Prussia was among the most forward and most active in this war, yet France, with victory at her command, was willing to negotiate without an acknowledgment of transgression, and consequently to terminate their differences without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions.

Mr. Jay was deputed by his country to demand, not humiliating and unusual acknowledgments, but substantial compensation for injuries and an adjustment of differences really subsisting. Had he refused the one because the other was unattainable, that opprobrium with which we now attempt to load him would indeed have been deserved.

I will now proceed to examine the second objection, which is—

2dly. That the treaty admits the return of those proscribed in America by stipulating for peace and friendship between the nations, their cities, towns and people of every degree without exception of persons or places.

If this objection be reasonable in itself, is it supported by the fact?

A war between nations exists, not only between the governments, but between the individuals also. A treaty terminating the war re-establishes peace, not only between the governments, but between their respective citizens and subjects. In observance of this principle, there is not to be found, I believe, a single treaty of peace which does not contain a clause similar to that now objected to. The 6th article of the treaty of '83 commences thus;

"There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic majesty and the said states and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other." The first article of the treaty concluded between France and Britain in the same year commences thus; "There shall be a Christian, universal and perpetual peace, as well by sea, as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic and most Christian majesties and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, of what quality, or condition soever they be without exceptions of places or persons."

It is notorious that these clauses which are found in every treaty only terminate hostilities, and have never

tion. Those proscribed are proscribed as American citizens who have beyond forgiveness sinned against their country, and the first article unquestionably stipulates nothing for them.

Is it possible to avoid asking ourselves, what treaty can be unexceptionable if objections like these be maintained, and what particle of reason can remain untinted by passion, when such are made?

The next objection to be considered is that, 3dly. The treaty exhibits a shameful abandonment of our unquestionable rights, by postponing unreasonably and unnecessarily the delivery of the western posts—

By sanctioning their detention, and thereby affording just ground to believe they will never be given up—

By admitting the settlement of a British colony within our territory, in allowing the inhabitants and settlers within the precincts and jurisdictions of the posts, to retain or to alien their lands and other property without becoming citizens of the United States, thereby making their situation more eligible than that of native Americans—

By permitting the settlers to become citizens—

By omitting to stipulate a compensation for the loss sustained by their detention, and—

By so framing the regulations for the commerce of that country, as to ensure to Britain great and unreasonable advantages, which must give her its exclusive possession.

The posts are to be evacuated on or before the 1st of June 1796. Was the envoy, as has been contended, to make their instant evacuation, a prerequisite to the adjustment of our other differences and to a conclusion of the treaty? I mean neither to question our rights nor our wishes on this subject, but I will ask again, did we expect that our Minister would have positively taken this ground, or could he have been pardoned for taking it?

I am persuaded the question must be answered in the negative. For at least ten years, Britain had retained those posts, as a security for the execution on our part of the treaty of '83. The cause might not have justified the act. I do not say it did, but a nation is mistress of her own conduct. Britain adjudged it to be sufficient, and obstinately adhered to that judgement. To obtain a relinquishment of the posts, before the differences concerning the treaty of '83, were satisfactorily adjusted, was earnestly attempted on our part, but attempted in vain. The time expended in making those efforts, and the solicitude with which they were made, sufficiently demonstrated that they would be forever ineffectual. The decision of the government, and people of America in this state of things, seems to have been, to suspend a resort to force until, by the determination of our courts on all the controverted points arising out of the acts of the different legislatures, impeding the recovery of British debts, it should be unequivocally ascertained whether the establishment of the constitution and judiciary of the United States, did really afford to the British creditor, a certainty of recovering his bona

fide debts. Although I think this was unquestionably the proper course for America to pursue, I deem it unnecessary now to support that opinion, because it is enough for our enquiry, that such was the American determination. According with it, we find our government ever-ready to negotiate on the subject of our differences with Britain, or on the subject of commercial regulations, tho' the posts remained in their possession; and we find our late secretary of state, in a correspondence greatly and justly admired, entering with alacrity into a communication with Mr. Hammond for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of complaint really existing, without preceding that enquiry by demanding, as a preliminary, the evacuation of the posts. To make such a demand, an envoy need not have been dispatched to London. We could have signified to the British government, thro' a common Minister, that they must immediately evacuate the posts or expect a war; that no differences should be adjusted, no complaints should be heard on either side, till this peremptory command was obeyed.

It is obvious then, that our envoy had not a right to demand, as a preliminary to all negotiations, the immediate evacuation of the posts, but performed his duty by adjusting that subject with other differences and engraving it on the treaty as one of its articles. It results of necessity from this, that the article concerning the surrender of the posts must, like every other article, receive its obligatory force, from the ratification of the treaty.

The time agreed on for the evacuation might either be uncertain, as under the treaty of '83, or certain by fixing a precise day on or before which the delivery should positively be made. Argument will not be required to prove, that certainty with respect to the time of performance, was in every point of view to be desired.

Mr. Jay then performed his duty rightly, and met the wishes of his countrymen in agreeing on a day, beyond which the posts could not be retained.

It cannot be unobserved that, whatever day should be named, yet it must be one posterior to the exchange of ratification, and that in the mean time the posts would of course, remain with their present possessors. This we term sanctioning their detention and giving just cause to suspect that the article is not designed to be executed. It cannot escape the penetrating eye and intelligent mind of the people of America, that in this we condemn the treaty, with all the active acrimony of party rage, for containing that which we would certainly have execrated it for omitting.

It being admitted then that a particular day for the execution of this article, ought for our interest, to have been agreed on, let us enquire whether the day so determined, was not so far from being a day, as to afford just cause either to reject the treaty, or to demand that certainty in the performance of this article is of more importance than a few inches with respect to the time of performance. The day

will longer, than in the first instance, to pass the time was proper then, although all unnecessary procrastination should be avoided, yet to assent to such a time as would leave no reasonable apology for further delay.

It was the duty of the American envoy to insist on as early a day as possible, and the earlier the day the more would it correspond with the interests and wishes of his fellow-citizens, but it was not his duty to exclude from his consideration, those probable events, which might expend time in the completion of his business, or even to reject one rather more distant than he might have received to be reasonable, if his best efforts for an earlier day, proved abortive.

Since the delivery of the posts was to depend on the exchange of ratifications, it was not unreasonable to suppose that measures for their delivery would not be taken till the ratifications were exchanged—Many causes might delay this exchange. It was by no means impossible that all the commercial articles might be rejected, and that we might be willing to retain only those which related to the inexecution of the treaty of '83, and to the accommodation of injuries produced by the war. The rejection of a single article would open the negotiation and require some time again to close it. Events of this sort will always be probable, and must always be contemplated, because in our constitution, instructions to the Minister are supposed to proceed from the executive, while the validity of the instrument depends on the advice and concurrence of two thirds of the Senate. In the events which have happened, if we even suppose the President to have promptly acted conformably to the advice of the Senate, and not to have suspended his ratification, for the issue of the negotiation concerning our future commerce with the West-Indies, still we shall find that the interval between the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of the posts, is not if we calculate their distance from London, such as to justify the sentiments we have uttered on the subject.

There are considerations too which ought to have operated on the British government, and which must therefore be taken into the account. The most considerable traders on the lakes might not feel themselves safe within the American territory. It was the duty of their government to give them time to change their situation; and to take some other position for the prosecution of their commercial plans.

There can be no question of the honest efforts of our envoy to fix the earliest possible day for the evacuation of the post. It was his general duty, as the minister of the United States; it was his particular local interest as a citizen of New-York. However impatient we may be for the possession of that part of our territory; will any American who considers temperately the circumstances which have been detailed, and which are known to us all, deny that an earlier day was rather to have been wished than expected, or that our envoy, if an earlier day was unattainable, ought for that reason to have broken off the negotiation, and brought back to his country the complaint?

ried? The present inquiry is—ought we, rather than receive the posts on the first of June 1796, to reject the treaty? If we ought, then there is some other course proper for America to pursue? What is that course? Let us not deceive ourselves, but look the question fairly in the face. What, I again ask, is that course?

Do we hope by a renewal of the negotiation, retaining those clauses which are considered as securing on our part the execution of the treaty of 1783, even now to obtain the relinquishment of the posts on an earlier day than that which is objected to?

The idea is not entertained by any man. Do we hope, by negotiation, to obtain the cession without those articles which relate to the execution of the treaty of peace on our part?

Let twelve years of vexatious and unsuccessful effort answer this question. What then remains?

Do we design to take them by force? Waving all estimate of the unmeasurable calamities of war, is not the price too much for the acquisition? Is it economy to raise an army for the capture of the posts, rather than wait till June '96 for their peaceful surrender? Is it even certain that we should succeed in taking them before that time?

Americans! you are called upon to dethrone passion and place yourselves under the guidance of your reason and judgment.

The remaining objections on this subject will be discussed in a succeeding number.

A CITIZEN.

ON Thursday the first day of October, will be run for over the course at Oxen hill, a match of one hundred guineas: and on the second day of October a sweepstakes of 75 guineas, and on the third day a genteel purse, free for any horse, mare or gelding that never won five pounds. The best two in three two mile heats, agreeable to the subscription paper in the hands of Mr. J. Thomas.

The Horses to be entered the day preceding the race, with Mr. J. Thomas; nine stone the standard.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria on Tuesday the 25th and full main, (had all round) bay horse, with the two hind ever secured said horse, with a witch tail, and a white mane. Who, applying to Doctor Ambrose, on Captain's Bay, Alexandria, 28th August 1795.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Northampton, on the 28th of August 1795, a mulatto man named NED, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made, round face, a pleasing countenance, a remarkable fine set of teeth, a carpenter by trade, and very handy at any thing else; it is needless to describe his clothes, as I suppose those he had when he went away are worn out; likewise about the 17th of August 1795, a negro man named MICHAEL, nearly 5 feet high, about 38 years of age, also a carpenter by trade, his clothing when he went off, was a brown Irish shirt and trousers, and sundry other clothes not particularly known. He has a long visage, a down look, rather a feminine voice, seems much embarrassed when closely examined. Whoever secures Ned so that I get him again, shall receive sixty Dollars, and for Michael, if taken in the County 10 dollars, if out of the County 20 dollars.

WALTER T. GREENFIELD.

August 26, 1795.

To be Sold,

At the plantation of Henry Rousseau, deceased, on Popeshead Run, in Fairfax county, on Tuesday the 29th of September,

All the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two Negro men, with flocks of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also household furniture, plantation utensils and a stack of hay.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock. Ready money will be expected for all sums under one hundred dollars; for others, bonds with security, or notes at 90 days, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria, with such endorser as shall be approved.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, before the day of sale, that they may be so arranged as to give preference to such as are by law thereto entitled; they are also requested to attend the sale with their claims duly authenticated and receive money, bonds or notes as far as the estate shall be sufficient, that the subscriber may be enabled to close his administration at the next District Court.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Administrator.

Dumfries, 8th August, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours.

George Drinker.

1795, Dec. 17, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 29.

Town of Alexandria, August 25, 1795.

THE Health Officer this day reported to the Council, that the following places are in such a state, as greatly to endanger the health of the inhabitants of the town, from the great quantity of stagnant waters and other noxious matter contained in them, that is, the alley commonly call'd Thorn's alley, Wales's alley, Rutter's alley, Patten's alley, lying upon Prince, Union, and King streets, and the back grounds adjoining upon those alleys, also the alley leading into Prince street, by the house of Mr. James M'Crea, and hollow lying behind the house of John Wise, being all the property of private persons, and that in Washington Street, there are large ponds of water, and at the intersection of Prince and Royal streets, deep muddy stagnated water.—Ordered that the several Wardens and Commissioners of the streets, do immediately enforce the several acts of the Corporation, for filling up those grounds belonging to private persons, if upon notice given them they still continue to decline doing it themselves, and for paving those alleys, directed to be paved by law, and that the Commissioners do remedy those places which are in the public Streets, as soon as the nature of the work they are engaged in will permit them.

Resolved that it be recommended to all the inhabitants, to give every aid and assistance to the Officers, respecting the health of this town, and that every house keeper do keep the gutters before the property occupied by him or her, free from every obstruction of the discharge of the water.

Francis Peyton, George Deneale, and James Keith, are appointed a Committee, to purchase a piece of ground for a general burying ground, containing not less than two acres, nor exceeding four acres—not nearer to any part of the town, than half a mile from the west line of Washington street.

Done in Council.

Tell, OLIVER PRICE, c. c.

A man in Newbedford, (Massachusetts) who subscribes himself William Seales, advertises that he possesses the art of tanning by the new method, that is, as he says, "without bark." Receipts for the process, to be had for a small premium.—The money to be refunded if the receipts do not answer the engagements. An ox-hide tanned in about two weeks by

The Answer of the President of the United States, read before the Chamber the 22d inst. and by them ordered to be published.

TO COMFORT SANDS, ETC.

Sir,

A little before my departure from Mount Vernon for Philadelphia, I received your letter of the 23d of last month, covering the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. My journey and the urgent business in which I have since been engaged, have prevented an earlier acknowledgment. While I regret the diversity of opinion which has been manifested on this subject, it is a satisfaction to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow-citizens, whose interests are thought to be more directly affected, so generally consider the treaty as calculated on the whole, to procure important advantages to our country.

With due respect,

I am, Sir, your most obedient.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, August 20, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 13th Messidor, (1st July) 1795.

"The Republic has been successful in a naval engagement. A letter from Mr. Fenwick to Mr Skipwith says, that a Swedish vessel had arrived at Bourdeaux—Two days before her arrival, the capt. says he had laid to in the bay, and saw an engagement between a French and British fleet, that before he left them, six sail of the line, English, had struck to the French. Mr. Fenwick adds, that this information may be depended upon. I sincerely wish it may be so, and that official accounts may confirm it in a day or two—How galling it will be to the English who boast so much of the superiority of their fleets."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Olive Branch, White,	Boston
Brig Margaret, Chisholm,	Marblehead
Schooner Amazon, Chapman,	Grenada
Hopewell, Whitteridge,	Salem
Juno, Delano,	Boston
Sloop John, Butler,	Do.
Nancy, Stone,	Do.
Harmony, Ellwood,	Philadelphia
Beaver, Cartwright,	Nantucket

CLEARED.

Ship Fair Virginian, Mills,	Europe
Brig Jane, Cobb,	Boston
Margaret, Chisholm,	Nottingham
Schooner Sally, Smith,	Boston

Married, on Thursday Evening, Captain EBENEZER EVELYTH, to Miss SALLY SANDFORD.

Potomack Shares

MAY be had on a new subscription by application to Jacquelin Ambler and John Hopkins at Richmond; John Fitzgerald and William Harthorne, Alexandria; Edward Smith and Rawleigh Colson, Winchester; Philip B. Key and Wm. Pinckney, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson and Geo. Murdock, at Frederick-Town; Benjamin Stodder and Wm. Deakins, junr, at George-Town who will receive subscriptions from any of the present stockholders, for the first 30 days, after opening the books at any of the above places, agreeable to the act for incorporating the said company, passed January, 4, 1794, and after that time from any other persons who may choose to subscribe; no subscriptions for less than one share to be taken. The shares are now raised to one hundred and thirty pounds sterling, each to be paid by installments, as may be ordered by the directors; who have now determined to collect tolls for all articles brought by the river to the Great Falls, the navigation from thence to the upper part of the river being so far completed as to justify the same. It is therefore expected that the capital employed in this fund will be as safe and profitable as any in our country.

By order of the Directors.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

August 15, 1795.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Journeyman BUTCHER,

ONE well recommended for sobriety and integrity will meet with good encouragement—apply to the Printer.

For Sale,

A Very valuable piece of GROUND, laying on King-street, opposite to Mr. Meafe's dwelling-house, containing about 50 feet front, and extending back to an ally about 82 feet.

This ground facing on that part of King-street now paving much render it a desirable purchase to any person who wishes to invest money in real improvement.

To suit purchasers the ground may be divided in lots. The payments will be made easy. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

August 20, 1795.

Alexandria, August 14th 1795.

TO be sold on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at public auction, for ready money, at the late dwelling house of Dr. William Ramsay deceased, one Mahogany Billiard Table, an elegant Desk and Beds, Bed Closets and Bedsteads and other Household Furniture too tedious to mention—by

JOHN STEWART.

Ten Dollars Reward.

R George's County, Maryland, on the 23d inst. a negro man named Charles, about 5 feet 11 inches of perhaps 6 feet high, well made, about 30 years of age.—He stoops a little in his walk, and his teeth are set more a part than common. He had on when he went away a pair of corduroy breeches, linen shirt, a jacket without sleeves, but will no doubt change them. He has been seen in Alexandria, and has a paper with which he endeavours to impose himself on the public as a free man. Whoever apprehends or secures said negro, so that I shall get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home, or delivered to Mr. SAMUEL WINTER, Ship Carpenter in Alexandria.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from carrying off or harbouring said negro at their peril.

THOMAS P. EDLEN.

I am suspicious that he has got on board some craft belonging to this river.

August 17, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber last Sunday, a negro man named WILL, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 23 years of age, a lusty well made fellow, has a scar in his forehead—lost the nail of his middle finger on the right hand, and has a sore on the back of the same hand—He is a tolerable good Black Smith. The clothes he generally wears and had on when he went off, are oznaburg trousers, country striped jacket, oznaburg shirt, &c. He has with him a blue cloth coat and corduroy breeches, with sundry other wearing apparel. Whoever apprehends and secures said negro so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES CHATHAM.

August 17, 1795.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Three-story Brick House, in King-street, next below the store of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Fosters and May—This is a good stand for business, and has been occupied as a store for several years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Bushby's house, on Duke-street.

About 50 acres of Land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, in Harrison County, Virginia, on the waters of Hugh's River, or the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is said to be of an extraordinary good quality, and well watered.—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo.

Port's Corner.

From the TRUE BRITON.

HEAV'N knows, I never would repine,
Though Fortune's fiercest frowns were mine—
If fate would grant that o'er my tomb,
One little Laurel Wreath might bloom,
And mem'ry sometimes wonder near,
No, bid it live—and drop a tear!

I never would, for all the show
That tinsel splendor can bestow,
Or waste a thought, or heave a sigh,
For well I know—'tis pageantry!
Soon fading to the grave—'tis o'er!
A pleasing phantom—seen no more!

I ask not wordly pow'r to rule,
The drooping child of mis'ry's Schoel—
To tyrannize o'er him whom fate
Has destin'd to a lowly state,
To me would prove a source of woe
More keen than such a wretch could know.

Oh! did the little great endure
The pangs they seldom stoop to cure,
Could pamper'd luxury then find
The charms to sooth the wounded mind!
The loftiest, proudest, would confess
The sweetest pow'r—the pow'r to bless.

Give me the sensible mind that knows
The vast extent of human woes;
And then, fair independence grant
The means to cheer the child of want;
Though small the pittance, mine should be
The boundless joy—of Sympathy.

But though ungentle Fortune flies,
And envious Fate her smile denies,
My heart will never cease to feel
The wounds it vainly hopes to heal;
Then Fate, to prove thy rage is o'er,
Ah! let me DIE—AND FEEL NO MORE!

To be Sold,

BY the Subscriber, a LOT in the town of Leesburg, containing half an acre, on the main street and extending to another street running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four improvements on the lots. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

mo. 22, 1795,

Notice

IS hereby given that I shall attend at the court-house in Leesburg, on the second Monday in September next, (it being Loudoun court day) and at the court-house in Alexandria, on the third Monday in the same month (it being Fairfax court day) for the purpose of receiving the entries of carriages, and payment of the duties thereon, agreeably to act of Congress.

FRANCIS ADAMS, Collector.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly, to pass an act, for laying off a TOWN on my land, near the mouth of Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun.

THOMAS LUDWELL LEE.

Loudoun County, July 6, 1795.

Notice

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road from the town of Matildaville, at the Great Falls of Potomack the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax County, July 20, 1795.

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, in the county of Loudoun, where the present turnpike road crosses the same.

July 20, 1795.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-Town Bridge Company is requested at the house of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said Company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, JUN.

George-Town, Potomack, July 20, 1795.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity. Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,

AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen 2, 3 and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Russia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribbelsures, Fustians, Thickfets,
&c.
Nankeens dyed striped and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marseilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum,
China and Persian,
Tiffanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelangs, Lute-
strings, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Galloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Mullins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Tossels, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers, from 5s.
o 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
Casks of assorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
Pins loose and in boxes,
Larning, Cambric, and white Chapel Needles,
Mullins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

City of Washington, July 8, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraph, Maryland Herald-Georgetown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissioners will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unless the proprietors of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed such division is about to be made.

By Order.

3m.

T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms at his store on Prince Street:

Also on hand,

A quantity of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.
Alexandria, May 18, 1795. (t. f.)

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molasses in hogheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisons of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.
Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

I HAVE in my possession a barrel of PORK, which was put on board the sloop Maria, then lying at the end of Harper's wharf, about the middle of June last. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. RICHARD HEWITT.
Alexandria, August 24, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Alexandria.
THE Collector of the Customs for the district of Alexandria, has in his possession, one tierce of garden seeds, and one box of Ironmongery, marked I. R. M. imported in the ship Two Sisters, Isaac Hilton, master from London, in June last; the Consignee of which is unknown.

August 20, 1795.

(2 w.)

Office of Inspection, Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1795.

Notice is hereby given to remind

all owners of carriages, as well as all retailers of foreign distilled spirits and wines, that they are required to make entry of their carriages, and renew their licences for the ensuing year, on or before the last day of September next, under the penalties hereto annexed:

For omitting to enter a carriage in September in each year, or within 30 days after getting possession thereof, a sum equal to double the duty demandable by law, if entered in September; and for retailing foreign distilled spirits or wines without a license, or after the expiration thereof, the sum of 50 dollars for each sale made during the time he shall so continue to retail; one half to paid to the United States, the other half to the person giving me information thereof—But from the readiness of the citizens of this district to comply with the laws of the United States, on every occasion, I flatter myself that no legal cause of prosecution will occur.

VINCENT GRAY, Collector of the Revenue.
No alterations have taken place in the laws or forms of report or entry.

Education.

MR. FRIGET, now-residing in the city of Washington, respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he proposes to establish an ACADEMY in this town, in which will be taught the French Language, Mathematics and Drawing. He will teach French from nine in the morning till eleven, Mathematics from that time till one, and Drawing from three till five in the evening. Those who wish to become acquainted with the foregoing useful sciences may depend on his utmost to teach them expeditiously.

The terms of tuition may be known by applying at Mr. Gibory's store, with whom a subscription paper is left. As soon as there is a certain number of pupils, and such gentlemen as cannot attend, he will wait on them at their houses.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent: those parties having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, before the dissolution of the partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE.
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of Allison and Youngs, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring imports, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhd. and quarter-casks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795.

t. f.

Copper and Tin Manufactory

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in a various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tin old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bolles, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper, brass, pewter or lead.

15,000lb. of Bacon, prime quality for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DOBIE